



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 21, 1929

ANOTHER WHOOPEE BREEZE
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR WORKERS
CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT
CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE
THOSE WHO KNOW

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

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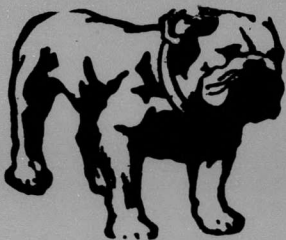
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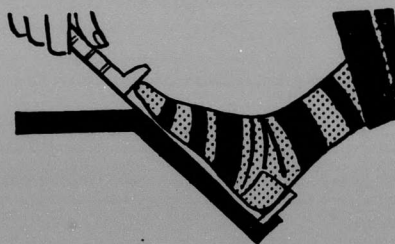
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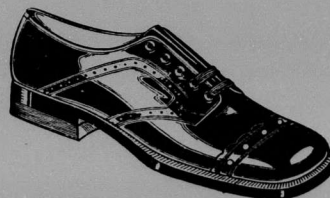
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1929

No. 21

ANOTHER WHOOPEE BREEZE

A Conference for Progressive Labor Action has been launched in New York for "militant economic and independent political action" by trade unions. The conference will bore from within.

The movement is headed by A. J. Muste of Brookwood College and is blessed by those who believe they have a divine commission to lead the workers.

American Federation of Labor history is replete with similar whoopee.

Present-day whoopees, however, are crafty. Repudiation and defeat have taught them the folly of attacking from outside by organizing dual unions.

They profit by the lesson of 1890, when the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance was thrown out of the American Federation of Labor convention at Detroit. In that fight every progressive (?) was lined up with the "reds."

The Industrial Workers of the Work was organized in Chicago five years later by men who have the same viewpoints as 1929 whoopees.

In 1919 the One Big Union, another emotional gale, swept the Northwest and Western Canada. When that movement fizzled Communists took the stage.

Between these cycles the workers were dazzled by numerous minor rainbows that were pointed to by men who chirped, as now, that the American Federation of Labor has failed and that "militant economic and independent political action" is necessary.

The whoopee is beyond conversion. He must exhaust himself against the solid wall of trade union intelligence.

He is not aware that labor's challenge to industrial autocracy is militancy of the sternest sort. It undermines the structure of privilege and places a new social power in the affairs of men.

Manhood is impossible without freedom. Workers take the first step toward full stature when they wrest from others the power to dictate their lives. Workers, by this act, overthrow an age-long autocracy.

This is of no interest to the whoopee. He does not want men to save themselves—he wants that job himself. He has the autocratic complex, but he lacks the courage to state his paternalistic view.

His repetition of slogans is intended to conceal his purpose, although history and experience show the futility of catch phrases.

He is appalled at the worker's faith in himself and his knowledge that advanced social outlooks and legislation follow education and agitation.

The whoopee believes in noise, banner waving, short-cut methods and first-page pictures of self-styled "leaders."

The trade unionist is grounded in the American system—that law follows public opinion; that wrongs are righted in proportion as new social concepts are established.

Legislators, presidents and courts bow to this public opinion and herein American life differs from any other country in the world.

Here, all power comes from the people. Elsewhere, all power comes from government. Because we do not always accept that power does not affect the principle. The "red herring" method is yet used.

Trade unionism in this country fits into the American ideal, just as other trade unions fit into

the ideals of their respective countries, with their varying historic backgrounds.

We trade unionists welcome every aid in the slow process of organizing and developing wage workers.

It is regrettable that this process should be belated, even momentarily, by methods that only bring self-aggrandizement to "leaders" and satisfaction to privilege.

LIABILITY FOR GUEST LIMITED.

Guests on automobile rides in California may no longer hold the owner of the car responsible in the event of an accident, except the accident be caused by the gross negligence, wilful misconduct or intoxication of the driver. A new law to this effect becomes effective August 14th as the result of Governor C. C. Young's approval of the bill introduced in the 1929 Legislature by Senator Fred C. Handy. The bill limits the liability of an owner, driver or person responsible for the operation of a vehicle for the injury or death of a guest. A "guest" is defined as any person who accepts a ride in any vehicle without giving compensation therefor.

The bill provides that any person who as a guest accepts a ride in any vehicle moving on any public highway in California and is injured while so riding shall have no right of recovery against the owner, driver or person responsible for the operation of the vehicle. In a similar manner it provides that in the event of death of the guest resulting from an accident, the estate nor heirs shall have no right of recovery; and if the guest be a minor, the parents, guardians, estate or heirs shall have no right of recovery. The exception provided to these provisions is that the owner or driver shall not be relieved of liability for the death or injury of a guest resulting from intoxication, wilful misconduct or gross negligence of the owner or driver, in which case the burden of proof shall be on the plaintiff.

GOOD WAGES SPELLS PROSPERITY.

The basis of our prosperity is the buying power of the public.

Anything that increases that buying power makes for prosperity.

We overlook what is to our own advantage when we let any great industry operate on a lower wage level than is necessary.

The idea we gain by getting vegetables cheap from poorly paid farmers or by getting cloth cheap from poorly paid textile workers is false. Any considerable section of the people which works for such low wages that it can not afford ordinary comforts and conveniences means loss to the country.—Tracey.

Let me say to the Senator that the truth about the matter is that this is getting to be a government by propaganda of one sort or another. We are constantly citing to one another that this organization or that organization wants certain legislation, and that we ought to be guided because this organization or that organization wants it. I think the views of the Senator from Pennsylvania or the other members of the committee who have given the matter thought ought to carry much more weight than the views of any propaganda organization of any kind or character.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR WORKERS.

By J. L. Kerchen.

The second Summer School for Workers under the direction of the State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California will open its sessions to the men and women of labor of the State of California at Joywoods next Saturday afternoon. It is the purpose of this summer school to offer an opportunity to combine labor and leisure in a most profitable manner.

The summer school will remain in session just two weeks, ending July 7th. It is to be noted that during the last week of the summer school there will occur a special Fourth of July celebration at which Frank MacDonald of the State Building Trades is to be the chief speaker. In case you cannot spend all the time of the regular sessions, it may be and is suggested that you attend as many days of the Fourth of July week as can be spared.

You are invited to attend one or more of the week-end sessions of the Summer School. It is to be noted that the opening session begins with a discussion of the problems of unemployment. If you have anything to contribute to this most vital of all subjects to labor, be present. The second week-end conference will treat of the question, "What shall be done with the machine?"

To the members of organized labor who are employed during this time, it is suggested that this offers a fine opportunity to give your wife and kiddies that vacation which you have anticipated so long. In addition to the courses offered by the instructors of the Summer School there are many other interesting projects that may be utilized for recreation. There is the nearby river, the beaches, hiking facilities and the chance to enjoy a genuine rest.

It is expected that all who come will arrive prepared to camp and to prepare their own meals. Tents will be provided by the management at \$2.50 per tent large enough for four. Bring your own bedding and mattresses. Food supplies for cooking will be provided on the grounds. If you have your own tent, there is no charge for one. Labor of the State of California is invited to attend all or part of these sessions and to help make this one of the best attended, best conducted and best represented Summer Schools of the summer of 1929.

"American labor receives for its efforts what it is able to get by reason of the union and by collective bargaining, and because of the great genius in industry and ability to produce."—Representative Arthur H. Greenwood of Indiana.

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CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

A census of unemployed will be taken as a part of the 1930 enumeration which is to be made as a basis for reapportionment of the House membership.

The provision for the count of idle workers in industry has been included in the Conference Committee report and is thus assured of passage with the bill. It will be the first governmental census of unemployed ever made in the United States.

Objections were raised that such an addition to the regular census would entail much additional work and would slow up the count and were met by the counter-assertions that enumerators have to secure complete information in any event and that the tabulation of the information will not add any appreciable burden. But perhaps more than anything else, the requirement for compilation of statistics on distribution, included in the bill at the suggestion of President Hoover, though made by him while Secretary of Commerce, offset any objection as to the addition of work necessitated by the unemployment census.

The American Federation of Labor's legislative committee worked diligently to protect the provision sought by labor and convinced opponents that the provision was valuable and of benefit to all factors in industry and commerce.

It was pointed out that unemployment is becoming annually a more serious problem and that it is being made more serious, not by lack of material prosperity, but by the introduction of automatic machinery and by the establishment of age limits in large plants.

In the House debate it was pointed out by Representative Chindblom, Illinois, that the Census Bureau will be required to make careful plans for the unemployment enumeration, compiling new questions to be asked so as to elicit information that will result in revealing the proper type of information. From other sources it is learned that the Census Bureau has anticipated the necessity of such preparation and has had the matter under consideration for at least six months.

It is expected by trade unionists that the Census Bureau will confer with labor and employer organizations in order, as far as possible, to perfect a system of questioning and compiling that will produce the most valuable record possible under the circumstances.

Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, was frankly pleased at the retention of the unemployment provision in the conference report. He believes that information of tremendous importance will be revealed by the resulting count.

Trade union officials, however, go further than the present victory and express the belief that in order to be of permanent value as a guide in shaping industrial policies, unemployment must be made a subject of count in each biennial census. It is pointed out that with a count every two years it will be possible to plot a curve and to better relate unemployment to its causes and consequently will permit application of remedial measures with a higher degree of effectiveness.

Date of the coming enumeration has not yet been fixed. Conflict of desires between farm and commercial interests appears the stumbling block. Labor has interposed no objection to either of the months proposed—November and May—realizing, however, that there may be a vast difference in unemployment figures in the two months.

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CRITICS ARE REACTIONARIES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Judged by results the American labor movement must be placed first among all national labor movements of the world, John Spargo, well-known author, lecturer, economist and former Socialist leader, declared in a letter to the New York Times. The letter points out the fallacies of the recent "progressive" attacks on the American Federation of Labor.

Referring to the so-called "Conference for Progressive Labor Action," Mr. Spargo says that "It is characteristic of all such attacks that they do not emanate from the ranks of organized labor itself, but are invariably instigated and led by professional radicals whose eminence in leadership of the attack is definitely proportionate to their lack of experience in bona fide unions, either as members or officers."

U. S. Labor Foremost.

After pointing out that A. J. Muste and other leaders of the "Conference for Progressive Labor Action" are not qualified as trade unionists to lead the labor movement, Mr. Spargo says:

"Now, what are the facts concerning the American Federation of Labor under its present leadership? If we are to base our judgments upon the only criteria which mean anything to the workers, the criteria of steady improvement in wages, hours and conditions of labor and higher standards of living, accompanied by an increasing participation in general economic progress, the American labor movement must be placed first among all the national labor movements of the world. Its record is far better than that of the British movement, for example.

"Not only is that the unassailable facts, but it is equally true that the recent history of the American labor movement has been one of steady progress, judging again by the same vital criteria. Under the leadership of President Green, American wage and living standards have not been lowered. On the contrary, they have been materially raised. To these facts are due the conspicuous freedom of the Federation from internal dissension. Dissatisfaction with the policies of the Federation and the quality of its leadership is almost entirely confined to those on the outside who are notorious as fishers in troubled waters.

Urges Ban on "Meddlers."

"It is not for me to defend the American Federation of Labor or its leaders. Its own authentic spokesmen can do that with much greater competence than I could hope to do. It is my privilege and right, however, to point to the well-known historical fact that every movement similar to the present 'progressive' campaign, aiming to reshape the policies of organized labor and to lead it, but originating outside of the unions themselves and directed by men who are not responsible to the unions, has been injurious to the unions and to the wage earners. Whenever politicians and intelligentsia with no responsibility to the unions make an attempt to influence and shape union policy, the safe rule, dictated by long and bitter experience, is to close ranks and shut the meddlers out."

In closing his letter, Mr. Spargo writes:

"It is the Federation and its leaders to whom the word 'progressive' properly applies. Mr. Muste and his associates are reactionaries, harking back to an antiquated radicalism which life has made obsolete."

Simply professing trade unionism is one thing, but practicing it is much better. Demand union goods and union service.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

"Wages" and "Unemployment" will come in for much discussion on the opening day of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, June 24th, at the Knights of Columbus Hall.

The first address of the conference, "Prosperity and the Living Wage," by Gordon O'Neill, editor of The Monitor, will open the whole subject of wages for further discussion.

"Wages and Charity," by Rev. John R. Mulroy, director of Catholic Charities in the Denver Diocese, and an address on "Wages From the Viewpoint of the Employer" will conclude the set addresses in the opening session of the conference, after which discussion will follow from the floor.

In the afternoon Mr. Paul Scharrenburg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, will speak on "Wages and Workers." The second talk of the afternoon will be on "The Wages of Unskilled Workers," by James W. Mullen, editor of The Clarion, after which Rev. Robert E. Lucey of Los Angeles, former president of the California State Conference of Social Work, will speak on "The Ethics of the Wage Question."

The session on "Unemployment" on Monday evening, June 24th, promises great interest. There will be two speakers: Dr. Louis Bloch of the State Division of Labor Statistics, whose address will set forth facts about "The Unemployment Situation." "The Menace of Chronic Unemployment" will be discussed by Dr. John A. Ryan, noted authority and writer on economic problems. Dr. John A. Ryan is the director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Conference and professor of ethics and moral theology at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

A session on Tuesday morning will cover "Ways of Promoting Catholic Social Influence Along Industrial Lines." Tuesday afternoon will be devoted to a discussion of "The Organization of Industry." Two speakers will participate in this program: Mr. Frank Barrett of the firm of Barrett & Hilp, and Mr. Daniel C. Murphy, State Senator, president of the San Francisco Board of Education and vice-president of the Bank of Italy.

An outstanding feature of the conference will be the dinner meeting, which is followed by the final addresses and discussions of the conferences. Rev. Frederic Siedenburgh, S. J., dean of the School of Sociology of the Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois, will address this meeting on "The Church and Industry." Dr. John A. Ryan speaks on Pope Leo's "Encyclical in the Light of Present Day Teaching." Most Rev. Archbishop Edward J. Hanna will give the closing address.

Arrangements for the conference were completed this week when the local committee met at the Whitcomb Hotel. The reports of the various committees, according to Rev. G. P. Moriarty and Mr. Robert MacKenzie, general chairmen, indicate a successful meeting.

Mrs. B. N. Breeden, chairman of the dinner meeting, reported a considerable number of reservations.

Rev. P. G. Moriarty, when asked about the number that will be in attendance at the conference, made the following statement: "It must be borne in mind that this is only one of many conferences of its kind held this year. Being a regional meeting, it is not expected that it will draw from any large area. Much of value will come out of the discussions at the close of each program, and we hope all those interested will avail themselves of the opportunity to sit in the conference and participate, if they please, in the discussions. It is not possible for us to reach all who may be interested. We want it understood that this conference is open to all; that there is no expense attached."

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

BY THE WAY.

Corporate earnings go up—and up—and up.

The first quarter this year is a humdinger. Electric utilities—pounded so hard by the Federal Trade Commission, roll up a net gain running 15 per cent ahead of last year's first quarter. Railroads push the market up 19 per cent.

Industrial plants generally show a similar condition.

Never was there such a golden age of profits.

Stockholders are holding their stockings, ready for the nice, shiny presents from Santa Claus.

There will be dividends—nice dividends, all golden and clinking in musical cadence.

The picture is a happy one.

* * *

Wages made some gains—about 5 per cent on the average. Some get a bit more, some get a bit less, some get none at all.

A general wage advance of 5 per cent may sound like motion forward, but it really is almost no motion. It is just a fair crawling speed—no more.

The number of employed, with accuracy utterly lacking, is probably growing. Most authorities think so. Except in trades that slump in winter and rush in summer. Those are having their hot weather spurt, with a cold weather bog coming again, soon.

Improved machinery, wider use of power, more automatic operations—these seem to grind out larger and larger profits at one end, sending more men into idleness at the other.

The picture is not so happy.

* * *

No other nation has or ever has had such a problem. Solemn intellectuals will point to England and they will say, if we put a Labor Party in power, we should solve this question. Back of their talk is no responsibility for action. Consequently they talk with great ease—and with much looseness.

Political action holds out socialization as its only remedy. Those that are lured by the socialization dream are invited to gaze upon its merits in Russia, where the soviets have erected a beautiful wreck in pursuit of the socialization mirage.

America pursues the trade union course. If the speed is not all that could be wished, the principle is right, and it is better to follow slowly after a right principle than to rush at airplane speed after chimerical dogmas.

And, speaking of dogmas, one of the evils of political action, particularly the revolutionary kind, is its essential and unyielding dogmatism. Trade unionist, stern in holding to principle, is flexible in action, as is required of any movement that is to win success in dealing with America's amazing and stupendous problem.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

George Wetterau, for more than thirty years a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, passed away on June 14th as a result of lobar pneumonia. Mr. Wetterau was 66 years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and for the past several years had been a pensioner member of No. 21. The deceased is survived by two sisters and one brother. The brother, Dr. L. G. Wetterau of McAdoo, Pa., attended the funeral services on June 18th, at which service members of the Typographical Union officiated as pallbearers. Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

"Bob" Batup, who it seems can never decide as to whether he prefers San Francisco over Los Angeles, made one of his flying visits to the city last week leaving Los Angeles on Sunday and returning Monday night.

The Allied Printing Trades Club has received a copy of the Enthronement edition of the Tokio, Japan, Advertiser. The copy is a gift from Rod Payne, well-known former member of Typographical Union, who is now in Japan. The Enthronement edition is one of the most elaborate editions of a newspaper ever to be published, and is of 184 pages, 12x17, set in 14-point Caslon old face. The edition is bound in cloth with a wood block and colored cut on the first cover. The paper comes enclosed in all bamboo fiber over board and the outside cover has bone fasteners. The backbone is gilt-edged and the binding is loose leaf tied with a distinctive cloth tape. The initial letters for each special article in the edition tell a running story of Japanese mythology. The paper is dull coated book of India tint. Included in the edition is a four-page glossary, and there are greetings from practically all world governments, the list being edited by Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. The Enthronement edition carries 195 announcements or advertisements ranging from a quarter to full page, and it is said that the rate per page approximated 15,000 yen. Among American concerns ordering a number of copies by cable were the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and the New York World.

Watsonville-Salinas Typographical Union is to hold a picnic on Sunday, June 30th, on the shore of Carmel Bay in the immediate vicinity of the 17-mile drive. The picnic is to be a basket affair with coffee and cold drinks supplied by the hosts. Typographical Topics expects to be able to print next week a definite invitation to all printers who desire to visit with their fellow craftsmen, giving the exact location and time of the picnic.

A short time ago Typographical Topics was instrumental in organizing "the youngest union" in the "oldest town" in California, and on Wednesday of this week saw the actual birth of Monterey Peninsula Union No. 759. The Monterey Peninsula Union begins operation with 14 members, and at its next meeting will consider the applications of four others. Jurisdiction is held over Monterey, Pacific Grove and Carmel. Several attempts had been made in the past to form an organization on the Monterey peninsula. Charter members were secured in Monterey, Carmel and Pacific Grove.

Now that the picnic and week-end outing season is here, union members have various opportunities to spread their principles into the outlying districts, especially when spending union-earned

money. Let us again call to attention the Cracker Bakers' Union, and its auxiliary composed of the girls who pack the product. When stopping at the wayside stands to purchase crackers, or for cookies and other sweet cakes for the children, remember to make demand for the home product. All the factories of the Bay district, with one minor exception, employ union labor, embodying some 600 workers, and their product should be given undivided support. And don't forget that the National Biscuit Company, Chicago, output has been for years on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the local Labor Council. Spend your own union-earned money to keep other union members employed. The Cracker Bakers have no union label but their products is easily known by the firm name and address of the Bay district factories on the package wrapper.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

An interesting book of radio verification stamps was shown by Malcolm (Bogus) Dollar this week. Dollar is some radio fan and has collected close to 200 of these stamps which come from stations located in Canada, the southern and eastern states, and coast states. It is an interesting book. Ask him to show it to you.

A letter has been received from Frank A. Hutchinson, who is having quite a vacation in the East. Frank has visited much in New Orleans, Washington, D. C., and St. Augustine. The last named city being the oldest city in Florida. Hutchinson expects to rest up from his trip East in the big City of New York.

Several members of the Chapel are trying to get Lester Reynard a wife, but Lester says he does not want to become a "married guy." Selig Olcovich things that Lester would make an ideal hubby for some nice girl.

W. A. Smith has decided that, perhaps, the Northwest and Canada has something that could be used in improving the Sunset District, and is now visiting various cities in that part of the country.

Genial and smiling copy cutter, "Pop" Fish, turned the paste pot and scissors over to the equally genial and smiling Frank Knekow and hid himself a long way from the copy desk to enjoy a vacation.

That widely known gent who signs his name Tony Pastor, has drifted back to work. Tony spent some time in the mountains, but, as he puts it, was "rained out." Welcome back, Tony.

Glenn Martin is going to give a few of the Los Angeles golf links a work-out. Glenn, family and golf clubs are now in the City of the Angels.

William Nagle suffered severe injuries as the result of slipping in his bathtub. We understand he broke or fractured several ribs. Reports are that Billy is getting along nicely.

Guy Swan is fast mastering the art of rolling his own cigarettes, in fact he now gets one good one out of every five rolled.

J. D. ("OB") O'Brien, fast-moving ad man, left last week for points of interest in the East. O'Brien will be gone considerable time.

He arrived! A bag of salt was received from Andy Ward at Salt Lake City.

Harry Winters has returned from an extended vacation in the Northwest.

Pernau-Walsh Notes—By Mac.

Twenty-five printers of the Pernau-Walsh Company were the guests of Roy Williams at a banquet held at one of the local cafes last Tuesday evening. Roy was fortunate to draw the right number, and could see no more logical way in having his co-workers participate and enjoy his good fortune. The evening was spent in story telling, speech making, songs and the famous

agricultural yell, and other mirth and merriment characteristic of the occasion. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Roy for his thoughtfulness. D. McDevitt acted as "Roastmaster" and Chaplain Peter Schmidt, our esteemed estimator, led us in prayer.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Scheel have returned from their Villa Gladidid in the Santa Cruz mountains, where Mr. Scheel has been convalescing from an old ailment in his leg. Four weeks in the mountains and 72 miles on the speedometers—looks as though some printer had a much needed rest. His thought waves while recuperating, were of Omar Khayyam:

"Here with a loaf of bread beneath the bough—
A jug of wine, a book of verse—and Thou,
Beside me singing in the wilderness,
And wilderness is Paradise enow."

Mr. and Mrs. James DeWitt, our eminent chairman, has returned from a two weeks' "roll" to Agua Caliente and Yosemite and other spots of interest. Jim claims to have left Caliente a winner. The operators have been trying to figure the winnings. Fess up, Jim, "losers tell no tales."

A real trade unionist can always display the emblems of organized labor—union labels—as a receipt for the money he spends.

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MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

Though the day was of the baseball-golf variety, a large attendance was noted at our June union meeting. Besides the transaction of routine business, the union voted the levying of a one-half of one per cent assessment for four months, for the purposes of entertaining visiting delegates after the Seattle conventions.

The entertainment is to be on a large scale, if one is to judge by the tentative plans now being discussed by the officers. A cordial invitation is extended to all mailer delegates to route their itinerary so as to partake of the lavish entertainment the officers, committee and members will provide for them, which will be of a strictly non-partisan character. A donation of \$10.00 was made to the Southern textile strikers. The union also voted to take up the group insurance plan as inaugurated by Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor.

The secret of James Molloy's broad smile and carefree manner is now out, for James is now a proud and happy "daddy," Mrs. Molloy having given birth to a daughter. Mother and child are doing well. Congratulations.

E. Carabiniaro was obligated as an apprentice, Examiner chapel.

EXPERT "FRAMERS."

Private detectives will "manufacture charges," declared the United States Supreme Court in a decision that upholds the District of Columbia Supreme Court's order that Harry Sinclair, oil operator, must serve six months in jail for contempt of court.

The contempt of court consisted of espionage of the jury in the first Fell-Sinclair criminal conspiracy trial, 19 months ago. The Burns detective agency supplied the gum-shoe men who followed each juror night and day. Relatives, neighbors and friends were also tracked.

The lower court sentenced Sinclair to jail for six months. Harry Mason Day, his personal representative, was given a four-months' sentence, and William J. Burns a 15-days' sentence. Burns' son was fined \$1,000.

The United States Supreme Court upheld these decisions, except in the case of William J. Burns. The "great detective," who has been involved in many labor cases, again proved his craftiness.

The high court scored private detectives, declaring that "all know men who accept such employment commonly lack fine scruples, often will fully misrepresent innocent conduct and manufacture charges.

"The mere suspicion that he, his family and friends are being subjected to surveillance by such persons is enough to destroy the equilibrium of the average juror and render impossible the exercise of calm judgment upon patient consideration.

Sinclair is now serving a 90-day sentence in Washington, D. C., for refusing to answer questions submitted to him by a Senate investigating committee.

During the recent campaign there was much discussion of the debatable question of prohibition. Mr. Hoover at that time stated that he would appoint a commission to examine into the subject and to report to Congress. He described prohibition as a "noble experiment." It was a diplomatic designation. All of the extreme dries were pleased with the word "noble." It expressed one thought to them. All of the extreme wets were very much pleased with the word "experiment," which meant an entirely different thing to them. So I hope and I know the country has hopes that when the commission meets it will decide for the American people or for the President what portion of prohibition is noble and what portion of it is an experiment.—Senator Harry B. Hawes.

RIGHT OF WAY RULE CHANGED.

By George E. Sandford.

The right of way rule has been changed to provide that the driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection. When two vehicles enter the intersection at the same time, the driver to the left shall yield to the driver to the right.

The driver of a vehicle turning left in an intersection shall yield to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard; but having so yielded and having given his signal, he may make such left turn and other vehicles approaching from said opposite direction shall then yield.

A driver entering a "through highway" having come to a stop as required by law shall yield to other vehicles within the intersection or approaching so closely from the left as to constitute an immediate hazard; by having so yielded may proceed, and other vehicles approaching from the left or right shall then yield to the vehicle crossing the "through highway." A driver shall yield the right of way to "any authorized emergency" vehicle when the latter is operated on official business and sounds a siren.

In turning at intersections: When turning to the right, approach the intersection close to the right hand curb on edge of highway; when turning to the left, approach the intersection to the right of and close to the center of the roadway, and, unless otherwise directed by turning markers, pass to the right of the center of the intersection before starting to turn.

TAKE NOTE.

This country is rapidly resolving itself into a nation of employers and employed due to the rapid dwindling of our small independent business men heretofore rated as our middle class. Consequently, our lawmakers in future will belong in the main to one or other of the two predominating classes. And there will be far more employed than employers.

Which class will be entrusted with the government of the country and the various states?

When "Forbes" advocates the humane treatment of workers, including the abolition of the seven-day workweek, the granting of paid vacations to all classes of workers, insurance and sick and pensions plans, industrial co-ordination to bring about steadier employment and the avoidance as far as humanly possible of the wholesale dismissal of workers, the careful selection of the right type of foreman, the adequate honoring of conspicuous merit, etc., it is actuated not only by humanitarian motives but always has in mind the longer future, the evolution that future is likely to bring, and the kind of country we will bequeath to our children. With the growth of education, it should easily be foreseen that permanent peace and prosperity and harmony can be established only if capital succeeds in commending itself sincerely to labor. Indeed, the still longer outlook contains the promise that workers will ultimately ascend to power. If meanwhile they have felt that they have been given just and generous treatment, they, in turn, are likely to govern justly and generously.—B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

Statistics inform us that the span of life was increased by 25 years in the past century. The trade agreement and the union label were great factors in this notable achievement.

The afterthought of failure to buy union-labeled goods is that it wouldn't happen if you had another chance. Remember this the next time you spend money.

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LABOR CLARION

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1929

A. R. Graustein, president of the International Paper and Power Co., has told the Federal Trade Commission his company put more than ten million dollars into newspapers. As anybody knows, you can get a lot for ten million dollars, and such companies as International are not planting rolls of bills around the country just for the love of seeing who can find it.

The Federal Radio Commission denies WCFL, labor's station, its entire bill of requests. It denies International Labor News Service its request for short wave allocation for news transmission. It gives the Radio Corporation of America ten more wave lengths, it gives the daily newspaper brotherhood of a dozen big papers and press associations a whole group of waves. As has been said, "He who has gits."

"When sugar, rice and cotton are depressed trade is depressed in New Orleans. And that is true of every city on earth, I believe. For the magnificently inspiring declaration 'Burn down your cities and the country will build them up, but destroy your country and the grass will soon grow in the streets of your city,' is but a striking use of language to convey a truth as old as the world."
—Representative James O'Connor of Louisiana.

The House of Representatives does not make the most of its opportunities. Called the popular branch of Congress, it misses chance after chance, messes around and seems lost in its own procedure. And yet it, too, justifies itself repeatedly. Popular government always has been opposed by certain kinds of persons having certain kinds of interests. So, quite likely, it always will be. Mussolini has his admirers. So has Primo de Rivera, Stalin, and all the lesser bandits who have broken into palaces, including the Cuban Machado. Democracy has not yet done with fighting its battle for the right to live. Not a few Americans would be glad to see dictatorship replace even the measure of democracy that we have. They would like, above all, to displace the Senate, or preferably to close it altogether. Well, perhaps enough people take enough interest in what is going on to realize that the United States Senate, even including all its garrulous old ladies and its treacherous old puppets, is just about the most valuable institution in our whole expensive layout of government, when it comes to protecting public interests and public rights.

THOSE WHO KNOW

During the past week we received a letter from a parlor pink in which we were severely criticised for flaying the red brigade in the labor movement and were told that we should be giving that element support in its attacks upon "capitalistic society" and that then we would be really serving the interests of the "submerged millions." We were also informed that if we would devote half the fervor and enthusiasm and vigor to battling with the radicals against the common capitalist enemy the workers might hope to get somewhere in their struggle for justice.

This was not the first letter of the kind we had received. In truth we have been getting just such communications for a great many years, and always from the same source—the superior persons who are pleased to consider themselves the intellectuals of the earth and who are just crying their eyes out because the fool workers will not swallow their bait, hook, line and sinker, and start out for mastership over the world over the road that leads to moon of their dreams.

The practical working man, the mechanic who has been in the labor movement for years, is not easily led astray by the rainbow chasers because he has had practical experience with them in his every-day life. He knows where the union has landed every time their philosophy and methods have been put to the test. He has seen so many instances in which they have driven splendid organizations to destruction upon the rocks that the crazy advisers knew nothing about. He has seen cases where it took long years of the hardest kind of work for the organization to get back into a position where it could effectively carry on the fight for the real workers who had to suffer for their folly in allowing dreamers to plunge them into disastrous industrial conflicts, and the lessons learned from such practical experiences are not soon forgotten. Herein will be found the reason why it is always easier for the radicals to gain recruits from among teachers and preachers and other so-called intellectuals than in the ranks of the organized wage workers who are in the movement in order to better their conditions and get bread and butter for themselves and those dependent upon them.

The same correspondent then had a lot to say about the "traitorous conduct" of President Green of the American Federation of Labor in going to West Point, reviewing the cadets and making a speech which put the "labor movement in a false position before the world."

In the first place President Green did what the great mass of the wage workers would have him do under such circumstances. He responded to the invitation to address both faculty and students at this great military training school, and he told exactly how he felt about the whole thing. He said that the American Federation of Labor was not pacifist. That it did not believe in disbanding the whole army and sinking the whole navy because it understood what was going on in the world and that the labor movement as represented by that body was a practical institution endeavoring to find practical solutions for the problems that confront us. He did not, however, neglect to point out some things that labor objected to in connection with what the Army and Navy have sometimes in past been used to accomplishing for the enemies of labor. He said:

"Labor has always been apprehensive when industrial disputes which result in strikes in some communities occur lest the employers of labor might influence State or Federal government authorities to use the military forces of our country in an effort to defeat striking workmen and women who are fighting for a higher standard of living and for the enjoyment of better social and living conditions. We, therefore, ask that the government refrain from using the military power of our government in support of unreasonable employers who seek by force to defeat the just and legitimate aspirations of working men and women.

We, do not believe that it was ever intended that troops of either the State or Federal Government should be mobilized and used for the purpose of serving as protection for strike-breakers, some of them professional, in industrial controversies."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Consider for the moment the grave question of government by private association. Hark to a bit of the story of the American Bar Association, which has nothing to do with the ancient and honorable occupation of tending bar, and of the American Medical Association. Under rules laid down by the American Bar Association, or its Connecticut representative, the State of Connecticut declares its purpose not to admit graduates of certain schools to practice in that honorable commonwealth. The schools hit by the rule are mostly night schools, and it does not appear that their students are in any way inferior. The main count against them appears to be their inability to attend some great big school that operates in the daytime—and costs more money. The American Bar Association can and does make the rules under which it becomes possible or impossible for a young man to become admitted to the bar. How does it get that way? Because it is a very tight, well-organized syndicate, having a monopoly on the bar business.

The American Medical Association is no less tightly knit and no less effective. It is no less hard-boiled in applying discipline, either. In Chicago there is a medico who has given a lot of time to a clinic for poor persons. He advertises this clinic and it cuts rates to those of small means. What the Medical Association has done to him is enough, for the time being. He has been read out of the organization and any medico who is thrown out like that is nothing less than in a sweet kettle of eels. Presumably we have state boards to regulate the practice of law and the practice of medicine, just as we have laws to govern the practice of plumbing and electric wiring. But actually the state doesn't govern law and medicine. The two big associations do it all, and he who bucks them bucks worse than a buzz saw.

The people are slow to tumble to the power of these two colossal monopolies, though they rant like everything when a union gets any real strength, misunderstanding the difference between the two. The American Bar Association, not content with laying the lash on recalcitrant lawyers, is jockeying for a position as boss of the whole business of law making. Some of its moves have been only thinly veiled. It would like to become the Great Umpire of all things having to do with law and it would also like to bring within the realm of law a great many things that others have since time out of mind fought to keep outside that sticky realm. Both organizations bear much watching. Dr. Harris Fishbein, president of the Medicos, berates a fellow doctor for advertising his clinic's wares—and prices—but he himself writes daily for the papers, which is advertising par excellence, if any such there be. If by some subtle or other process both of these arrogant and power-greedy outfits could be given a totally unprofessional kick in that place than which no other is so tempting to the bestower of kicks, it would be well for the peace and dignity of the United States and the plain people who are the inhabitants thereof.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

A bigger, better and stronger labor movement can be secured by our power of purchase in a consistent demand for the union label, shop card and working button.

WIT AT RANDOM

Colored Employee to Express Agent—Boss, what we-all go'n do 'bout dat goat? He done et up where he's gwine to.—Cleveland Leader.

Cousin Sophy—Marriage is a lottery!

Cousin Reggy—Oh, I don't know. A man ought to have a fair idea what he's getting these days.—Sydney Bulletin.

Complaint is made that some crossword puzzles are too difficult. What girl, for instance, could be expected to guess that "worn on the finger" may mean a thimble?—Humorist.

Farmer—I never see such a season. My corn isn't an inch high!

Neighbor—An inch? Why the sparrows have to kneel down to eat mine.—Montreal Star.

A commercial traveler was working in a new district, and orders were few and far between. Entering an establishment, he presented his card, only to be told that there was really nothing in his line that was wanted.

"Will you permit me to show you a few of our leading articles?" begged the salesman.

"No, sir," was the reply, "we really cannot spare you the time at present."

"Well, sir," persisted the salesman, dejectedly, "would you mind if I opened my bag here and took a look myself? I haven't seen 'em for nearly three weeks."

Speaking of dances, a girl out at the Oaks told us that in one way she didn't like to dance with sailors. She said that as far as the tars themselves were concerned, she liked them lots better than she did most civvies. But when she danced with them she always felt nervous, because those wide trouser legs flapping against her ankles made her think that she was losing something.

Just one of them thar old-fashioned gals, I guess.—The West Virginia Mountaineer.

Brandon was almost broken-hearted about his heavy losses on the stock exchange, but he found there was plenty of sympathy for him at the club.

One member was particularly kind.

"Cheer up, old chap!" he cried. "You mustn't worry too much about a little bad luck. Come along to my office in the morning and I'll give you a few pointers."

Brandon, however, was not easily cheered.

"Very kind of you," he began. "But it isn't pointers I'm after; it's retrievers."

"Is there anything you want?" the waitress asked one day.

The young man glanced at her and said: "Will you let me have a k-k-k—?"

The maiden blushed violently at this significant sound and threw a glance of triumph at the other waitresses.

—"a k-k-k-cup," finished the young man.

The girl blushed deeper than ever at this, and the young man went on:

"I know why you're b-b-blushing. You thought I was g-g-g-going to ask for a k-k-k-clean cup."

Employer: "Ah, Brown, I've decided to raise your salary \$2 a week."

Brown: "Will you give me that in writing, sir?"

Employer: "Isn't my word good enough for you?"

Brown: "Oh, yes, sir. But I want evidence to show my wife. She's expecting me to get a \$5 raise."

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who said: "A good craftsman realizes that buildings are produced by co-operation—co-operation all the way down the line from the owner to the laborer, and he rightly feels that his part in the construction of a building is just as necessary and just as important as the architect's or the contractor's part; he is proud to point out the buildings he has had a hand in building?"

A.—William O. Ludlow, chairman of the Committee on Recognition of Craftsmanship of the New York Building Congress, in speaking on "What is a Good Craftsman?" at a meeting in New York.

Q.—Of what union is the International Engineer the official organ?

A.—The International Union of Operating Engineers.

Q.—Were machinists and blacksmiths once in the same union?

A.—An organization called the Grand Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths was formed in Philadelphia in 1859 by delegates from five cities in three States, but it did not survive the Civil War. It was succeeded by local assemblies of machinists and blacksmiths organized under the Knights of Labor.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Nature's great amphitheatre is now open to the invasion of campers, tourists and lovers of the out-of-doors . . . thousands of giant trees extend their sheltering greetings . . . majestic pines and redwoods line the highways and salute you as your car whizzes past.

Be careful this summer to preserve your forests . . . snuff out your match and cigarette . . . make certain your camp fire is out, lest this beautiful vacationland be burned to wretched ruins.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

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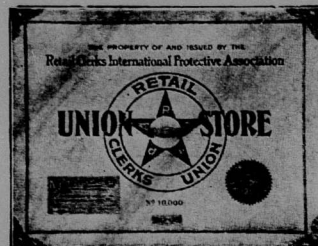
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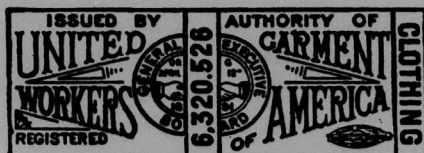
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UNION MADE

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of June 14, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Building Trades Council of Salt Lake City, informing people to stay away from there as there are many men out of work. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the Textile Workers' strike. From Fur Workers' International Union, inclosing copy of facts as to the Communist assault on fur workers. From Musicians' Union, requesting unions to place a fine on members found patronizing unfair theatres. From the Interstate Commerce Commission, with reference to the resolutions dealing with the question of the extension of the Great Northern and Western Pacific Railway Co., acknowledging receipt of resolutions favoring the proposed extension of the Great Northern into California. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, requesting members of organized labor to demand the Clerk's card or button when making purchases, especially in the Mission district. From U. S. Senator Shortridge and Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn, inclosing copies of letters from the Department of the Navy with reference to the construction of some of the new cruisers. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of donations received from Chauffeurs, Waiters and Street Carmen of this city, and thanking unions for same. From Cooks' and Pressmen's Unions, inclosing donations for the Textile Workers.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of the Hatters' Union. Resolutions introduced by Ornamental Plasterers' Union against the use of terra cotta manufactured outside of San Francisco in non-union shops as the facing of the War Memorial Building. On motion these resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee.

Referred to Label Section—From Union Label Trades Department, in the interest of the union label, card and button.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of communication from the Ornamental Plasterers' Union, with reference to trimming in terra cotta manufactured outside of San Francisco, said matter was laid over one week to enable parties concerned in the matter to be notified and furnish further information on the subject. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Chain stores are unfair; patronize neighborhood groceries. employing clerks wearing button of the union. Molders—Will picnic at California Park, Sunday.

PROFESSIONAL

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June 16th; are conducting organizing campaign for the next six months in surrounding counties. Structural Iron Workers—Are making progress. Machinists—Are attempting to organize mechanics in the employ of the Frigidaire Corporation. Street Carmen—Criticized the report of the Chief Engineer of this city and county on the valuation placed on the properties of the Market Street Railway and his manner of routing cars. Photo-Engravers—Still on strike; are making progress; have tentatively settled many shops in the surrounding counties; requested all friends to ask merchants to have their work done in fair shops; members are standing firm and will continue strike indefinitely.

Report of Joint Labor Day Committee—Recommended that it be the general consensus of opinion that Labor Day be celebrated by a great parade and that this question be held in abeyance until the next meeting, which will be held two weeks from date, to give each delegate appointed for service on the committee an opportunity to consult his constituents. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and ordered same paid.

Moved that the report of Chief Engineer O'Shaughnessey be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee and Committee on Municipal Railway for study and report. Carried.

Receipts—\$657.17. **Expenses**—\$181.45.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Two unbleached gentlemen from sunny Alabama were fishing off a dock. "Ah foun a white pearl in an oyster once," one of them bragged, "an' Ah didn't wuk fo two weeks."

"Dat's nuffin'," was the unblushing reply. "Ah foun a black Pearl in a washtub an' I ain't wukked since."

MILK WAGON DRIVERS FIGHT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Under the direction of Henry G. Burger of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, the campaign to organize the milk wagon drivers of Pittsburgh continues.

Brutal murder of a union newspaper wagon driver by a deputy sheriff and the repeated imprisonment of union members, officials and organizers has not served to dampen the ardor of the organizing movement.

The movement to organize the milk wagon drivers follows the successful organization movement of a year ago among newspaper drivers. When that union was organized it was refused recognition, with a strike following as a natural result. The strike was settled following conferences between International President Tobin and New York publishers having Pittsburgh interests. The success of the newspaper drivers encouraged the milk wagon drivers to make the attempt to unionize. Such attempts had been made in other years, but always they had met the crushing opposition of large "open" shop interests and had gained only temporary successes.

The campaign against the union is no less bitter in the present instance, but the union is battling more effectively and with a greater degree of determination on the part of the drivers themselves. Organizer Burger, a veteran of many battles, has been twice thrown into jail, but he has been given every protection by the International, through legal service and otherwise.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

Worry never becomes the dominating factor in the life and activity of the trade union and union label booster.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops, Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays. Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Holsting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stehn, Secretary.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: George Wetterau of the printers, Herbert A. Moore of the locomotive firemen, George W. Bratt of the cigarmakers, William T. Hearst of the printers.

As usual, the annual picnic and outing of the Molders' Union was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all those who went to California Park last Sunday. In all of the games and sports there were a large number of entrants and amusement was provided for those who could not participate in them. The grounds were in good condition in spite of the rain on Saturday, though it is probable that many people remained away because of the idea that the grounds might be damp. The arrangements committee is highly pleased with the outcome of their weeks of strenuous labor and the spectators are glad that they had the opportunity to be present.

Nearly all the unions of the Metal Trades Council now have special organizers at work in the State of California and report that splendid progress is being made in unionizing the industry. The International Molders' Union has just delegated Burton and Allen to put in a couple of months in bringing into the fold the few molders who are still on the outside.

On Monday morning 400 members of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union went on strike after negotiation covering nearly three months ended in failure to reach an agreement with employers. The workers are asking for the 44-hour week and an increase in pay of 10 per cent, and the employers finally refused to make any concession whatever. A special meeting of the union called to hear a

report of the officers on the scale negotiations voted overwhelmingly to go on strike to enforce the new scale. They are maintaining headquarters in the Labor Temple and holding meetings daily, at which committee reports are received as to the progress of the strike. They are confident of victory in a short time.

The Trade Union Promotional League is to conduct an intensive campaign to increase the demand for the union label, card and button during the months of August and September and has appointed special committees to carry on the work. The Labor Council will assist the League in the effort to persuade all members of unions to be persistent in their demand for the label when making purchases. As a consequence of this campaign union members and employers of union labor as well should profit very greatly.

The Labor Council will make an exhaustive study of City Engineer O'Shaughnessy's report on the valuation and proposed purchase of the Market Street Railways by the city of San Francisco. O'Shaughnessy's report was received by the Labor Council at its last meeting and was turned over to the law and legislative committee for study and recommendation. A special committee of the Labor Council, appointed some time ago to investigate municipal ownership of street railways, will assist the law and legislative committee in preparing a report and recommendations on the report of City Engineer O'Shaughnessy.

LICENSE CARD RECORDS.

By George E. Sandford.

A new section added to the California Vehicle Act, making it a misdemeanor for any person to drive a motor vehicle after his operator's or chauffeur's license has been revoked or suspended by reason of his failure to pay a final judgment within 15 days as previously outlined. A violation of this section is punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by fine not to exceed \$1000, or both.

On and after August 15, 1929, there shall be endorsed upon the backs of operator's or chauffeur's licenses a record of each revocation and every violation for driving a car while intoxicated, speeding, reckless driving, driving on the wrong side of the road, cutting in, violating the law in passing street cars and failure to render aid, in which conviction was had. When a license is revoked or suspended by the Division of Motor Vehicles a record thereof shall also be endorsed thereon.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST OPPORTUNITY.

Editor, Clarion, San Francisco, Calif.

Sir: Your columns have just given readers the most cheering news item that has ever been printed. Two men, known and trusted by earth's leading nations, are to meet in friendly fashion, without any diplomatic flummery or rubbish rodomontade, and discuss definite plans for real and present disarmament.

Small hope was there when militarists and navalists foregathered at Geneva, ostensibly for that purpose, that any real advance would be made in such a cause. Admirals and generals could hardly be expected to commit professional harikari; nor could foreign offices and departments of states dare to outstep their dyed-in-the-wool traditional policies.

But now we learn that Britain's foremost man, Premier Ramsay MacDonald, is coming to Washington to meet the chosen man of America, President Herbert C. Hoover, and, if possible, arrange for an actual experiment in real disarmament; a permanent and progressive decrease in the world's naval and military establishments. Not only Russia and the Scandinavian countries have expressed their desire for such a move, but the plan has been more than once tried and proved its entire possibility, its lasting success.

One might almost call it the "Monroe Doctrine," for it was on Monroe's birthday, April 28, 1818, that he announced to the American nation the signing of the Rush-Bagot Arrangement, by which Richard Rush, for the U. S. A., and Sir Chas. Bagot, for Great Britain, agreed, that instead of preparing for the next war, as Britain was proposing to do, by putting a more powerful navy on the Great Lakes, which are part of our northern frontier, neither party should in future have a single warship on those lakes; and, by a further tacit understanding, no additional forts or garrisons on the 3000-mile boundary line running westward from those lakes.

Every one knows the success that has attended this total disarmament. No shot fired or sword drawn in 110 years.

A more modern success has been scored by Sweden and Norway, who followed the same course in 1905. The privilege now presents itself to President Hoover and Premier MacDonald to pursue the same method on the other wide world waters that has proved itself not only possible but mutually profitable on the Great Lakes.

If the Kellogg Peace Pact means what it says, let our faith in it be proved by our works!

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., June 15, 1929.

CRIMINAL TYPE IDEA DISPUTED.

"There is no such thing as the 'criminal type' which psychiatrists talk about," said Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, at the closing session of the Boys' Club Federation.

"I can't possibly recognize a criminal type in humanity," said the speaker, who for years has been associated with criminals. "It is the point of temptation that makes the criminal—the time, place and circumstance. There is no specific reason for crime, it is a combination of reasons."

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